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helpful to a student of high-school age. The author writes in an enthusiastic vein and shows that he is interested, not only in his subject, but also in bringing it home to his pupils. The volume cannot serve as a text for a course in elementary chemistry in preparation for college, so that the basal college course can be omitted as is at times done. Nevertheless, for the large number of students who never enter college this book is doubtless better than the usual texts, for it gives much useful practical information that the pupil needs and would not get otherwise.

The book is well printed on good paper. The cloth binding is neat. With the exception of some of the line drawings, the illustrations are good.

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*The Next Generation. A Study in the Physiology of Inheritance.* By FRANCES GULICK JEWETT. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1914. Pp. xii +235.

This interesting little book attempts to correlate the more technical results which have been obtained in more recent years in a number of related biological sciences, and, furthermore, the author has attempted to popularize these results in such a way as to make them intelligible and practically useful for the enlightenment and instruction of the young. There can be no doubt of the importance of such an attempt. The biological sciences undoubtedly have an important message for the social sciences, including education. Mrs. Jewett has attempted to express this message in a suitable form for children of the adolescent period. The reviewer has nothing but commendation for this concept of the mission of the biological sciences. The actual execution of her task, however, is open to criticism at a number of points.

The content of the book may be sufficiently indicated by the titles of some of the chapters. The first is "Fathers, Mothers, and Children"; the second, "Andalusian Paths"; the third, "When Characters Are Combined." Then follow "Mendel and His Garden Piece"; "Laws of Inheritance Put to Use"; "Evolution of the Horse"; "A Few of Darwin's Facts"; "Darwin's Problem"; "Five Links to the Chain"; "Evidences of Evolution"; "Acquired Characters and Mutations"; "Changed Environment for *Leptinotarsa*"; "New Species through Changed Environment"; "Beginnings of the Next Generation"; "The Marvel of Growth"; "Germ Cells Damaged by Alcohol"; "From Fourteen to Twenty"; "Nicotine and Adolescence"; "Alcohol as a Beverage"; "The Ground of Evolution"; "Family Responsibility"; "Protect the Stream of Life"; "Prevention of Blindness"; "Safety from Feeble-Mindedness"; "Overwork for Children One Hundred Years Ago and Now"; "Three Steps in Race Improvement"; "The Final Step, or Race Regeneration."

Then follows a list of questions, the whole covering several pages, devoted to the facts cited in the various chapters. This feature of the book suggests

that the author had in mind the needs of elementary students and teachers in courses generally designated "sex hygiene."

The copy supplied to the reviewer was accompanied by a small pamphlet of nine pages entitled *Supplement to The Next Generation*. By Frances Gulick Jewett. This supplement contains information with regard to infections by syphilis and also a section entitled "Advice for Girls." Just why the information contained in this pamphlet should not have been published in the text of the book does not appear. In view of the somewhat veiled and guarded mode of expression of the author, one is led to infer that she does not believe in calling a spade a spade. From the standpoint of the reviewer the reticence of the author emanates from a feeling of false modesty which is deeply injurious to the cause that she undoubtedly has at heart, namely, race improvement. Her book undoubtedly will serve a useful purpose. In the opinion of the reviewer, however, it suffers from the fact that the author has failed to distinguish between the field of preventive medicine and the propaganda of eugenics. The facts upon which social prophylaxis rests are sound and well established. The facts upon which the eugenics propaganda rests are still insecure and problematical. Much harm is done to the cause of social hygiene by the confusion of the eugenics program with the program of preventive medicine. In an elementary book of this sort there is no occasion to introduce theoretical considerations.

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*A Cyclopedia of Education*. Vol. V. Pol-Zwi. Edited by PAUL MONROE. New York: Macmillan, 1913. Pp. xiii+892. \$5.00.

The general comments made on the earlier volumes of this great work apply with equal justice to this the final one. No greater or more important undertaking in educational writing has probably ever been planned, much less carried through to successful completion, than this. Its conciseness and its simplicity of style as well as its breadth of content render it valuable for the beginner in the teaching profession and indispensable to the specialist.

Among the articles of special interest the reviewer has noted the following as indicative to some extent of its scope of material: "Private Schools," "Psychology," "Educational Psychology," "Punishment," "Teaching of Reading," "Sunday Schools," "The Recitation," "Special Classes," "Super-normal Children," "Supervision of Teaching," "Appointment of Teachers," "Teachers' Voluntary Associations," "Technical Education," etc.

The special articles on various phases of school hygiene and on national and state systems of education, educational history, and biography, which were distinguishing features of previous volumes, continue in this.

The elaborate analytical indexes at the close of this volume very greatly enhance the value of the *Cyclopedia* as a reference work.

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